

## DAU meeting to reject Smith deal

TRIPOLI, Feb. 21 (R). — A meeting of African foreign ministers here will reject current Rhodesian settlement talks in Salisbury but would like Britain to bring together internally-based nationalists and guerrilla leaders, conference sources said today. They said the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Council of Ministers meeting here will almost certainly approve without amendment or debate a tough motion totally rejecting the Salisbury talks. In Rhodesia a wide gap opened yesterday between black nationalists and Premier Ian Smith over the division of power in an administration designed to lead Rhodesians to black rule, sources close to the Salisbury settlement conference reported.

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## Final touches put on Swiss deal with RSS

## Lively debate on uranium extraction, education marks 4th day of conference

By Ian Kellas

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 21 — Today's half-day session at the science and technology policy conference was brought to an end with a discussion on the feasibility of extracting uranium from Jordan's phosphate deposits. Guest participants then set out on a visit to Yarmouk University.

In the last of four papers this morning Prof. Friedrich Schuler reviewed Jordan's mineral potential, concluding that "regrettably, nature has not supplied Jordan too amply with mineral resources... there still exist a number of chances which should be pursued". In addition to current work on phosphates he suggested in particular further research on hydrocarbons, uranium, copper ore, phosphorus rocks and glass sand.

Head of the Middle Section of the U.S. National Science Foundation, Dr. Gilbert Deyve, earlier appealed to the conference for cooperation in an international "bio-saline" research programme.

Using the desert

He told the Jordan Times that scientists ought to look at desert and unrelenting heat more positively than they have in the past. He mentioned experiments in the States which had shown that barley could be planted in sand and watered from the sea. More ambitiously, there has always been the scientist's dream that hydrogen could be extracted from sea water, thus providing a massive new source of energy for the world.

He warned that basic science must not be neglected in developing countries. Prof. Ming Che Chang, President of the National Tsing Hua University, had earlier revealed that Taiwan spends up to 15 per cent of its total research effort on basic science. Prof. Chang was giving a personal account of the way in which technological develop-

ment had been fostered in his country. He suggested, for instance, that in some industries Taiwan was compelled to do its own research and development (R and D) because crucial technological information was withheld by foreign commercial competitors. In other sectors this was not the case and technology could simply be copied.

A paper read by Dr. William Sangster, Dean of the Georgia Institute of Technology, in effect accused Americans of opting for "technological illiteracy" and warned Jordan to resist this in its educational policy.

What brains drain "problem"?

This paper set off a good deal of debate in which the favourite topic of brain drain featured prominently. Minister of Education Abdul Salam Majali however told the Jordan Times after the session that there is "no real problem about the (Continued on page 2)



Joyful embraces are exchanged among the 41 surviving Egyptian commandos who arrived in the middle of the night at Cairo airport from their mission in Cyprus. (AP wirephoto)

## Atherton quietly picks up mediation effort with talks in Israel

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. 21 (R). — The Middle East peace process resumed unobtrusively today as United States Ambassador-at-large Alfred Atherton began a fresh attempt to put together acceptable wo-

rding for a declaration of principles on an Arab-Israeli settlement. After a two-hour meeting with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, Mr. Atherton declined to tell reporters what went on beyond saying that the declaration of principles was discussed.

"I think it is probably not useful for me after each of these discussions to say precisely where we are and who is saying what to whom," the U.S. envoy told reporters.

Foreign Minister Dayan said: "I quite agree... just give us a chance to work for a while."

After the diplomatic fireworks of the past few weeks, both parties were clearly anxious to avoid the kind of public wrangling which preceded the breakdown of last month's foreign ministers' conference in Jerusalem.

Mr. Atherton arrived in Jerusalem last night. He said he expected to leave for Cairo tomorrow and return here later in the week.

The declaration of principles is now seen as the key to reviving the flagging peace momentum. Israeli diplomats hope that agreement on the declaration would encourage other countries, notably Jordan -- to join in the negotiations.

When Mr. Atherton last left Jerusalem at the end of January a main sticking point was the wording of the passage relating to the future of Palestinians and the West Bank.

Israel could not accept the American-proposed phrasing which referred to "the legitimate rights of the Palestinians to participate in determination of their own future." The Israelis balked at the words "legitimate rights" because this is regarded as Arab parlance for an independent Palestinian state -- something Israel has consistently refused to allow.

Begin hopes to dispel friction with U.S.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin is believed to be hoping the declaration can be agreed before his visit to Washington to meet President Carter next month.

Along with this Mr. Begin was clearly keen to obtain agreement of his cabinet on a new approach to the problem of Jewish settlement on occupied Arab territory -- a source of sharp dispute between Israel and the United States.

Defence Minister Ezer Weizman was believed to have urged the cabinet yesterday to halt all new settlement. The cabinet is due to give its verdict on this next Sunday.

With an agreement on settlements and a declaration of principles in his pocket, Mr. Begin might well hope to dispel some of the Israeli-U.S. friction which built up over the settlement issue and came to a head with the proposal to sell American warplanes to Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

## Egypt orders prompt recall of diplomatic mission in Cyprus

CAIRO, Feb. 21 (Agencies). — Egypt today ordered all its diplomats in Cyprus to return home immediately as a result of the Larnaca airport battle between Egyptian commandos and Cypriot troops, Cairo Radio said.

The move came as the country prepared a lavish military funeral for the 15 Egyptians killed in the attempt on Sunday to rescue hostages that went disastrously wrong.

The radio said Prime Minister Mammoudh Salem called Egypt's ambassador and his staff home following a cabinet decision yesterday.

Egypt which sent the force to Cyprus to release 11 Arab hostages being held by two gunmen aboard a commandeered airliner, accused Cyprus of responsibility for the fighting.

One Egyptian newspaper accused Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou of "collusion with Palestinian terrorism."

President Kyprianou charged Egypt with violating Cyprus's sovereignty by landing troops on the island without permission.

Cairo Radio said Mr. Salem also had a meeting today with the Cypriot ambassador, Mr. Antis Soteriades. It gave no further details but the envoy said he had not yet been told to leave Egypt.

He told Reuters: "I have not been notified by the Egyptian government to withdraw my mission and I have had no instructions from the Cyprus government to do so, therefore I am staying here."

Official sources said President Anwar Sadat, currently visiting the Suez Canal zone, today received a report on latest

developments on the Cyprus incident.

"The report included all the repercussions and the implications of the past few days," the sources said.

Thousands of mourners are expected at tomorrow's funeral for the victims of the Cyprus operation and the Egyptian military will be ferrying people to the Cairo suburb of Nasr where the procession will begin.

Kyprianou ready to meet Sadat

President Kyprianou said today he was prepared to meet President Sadat to heal the rift caused by the bloody shootout at Larnaca airport.

Mr. Kyprianou said his government would do its utmost to restore friendly relations with Cairo and he appealed to Arab leaders not to turn Cyprus into an arena for settling Middle East conflicts.

He said he had not yet received any official word from the Egyptians on their decision to have envoys from both countries recalled from Cairo and Nicosia.

"I would like to appeal to President Sadat to do his best to calm down the atmosphere in his country... and to try, both of us, to restore the old relations and the old friendship," he told a news conference.

Egypt's unilateral decision to

withdraw its diplomatic mission from Nicosia and to ask Cypriot diplomats to leave Cairo was taken at a special session of the Egyptian cabinet Monday night.

Egyptian Information Minister Abdul Monem Sawy said afterward, "it is neither a freeze nor a break in relations."

President Kyprianou said he only learned of the Egyptian decision from the news media. It also was his interpretation that the action "does not mean the breaking off of relations."

Mr. Kyprianou however, accused Egypt of "distortion of facts" in airing its version of the Larnaca clash.

"One of the unfounded allegations," he said, "is that the commando plane arrived as the result of a prior agreement (between the two governments). This is completely unfounded." Mr. Kyprianou also "categorically" denied that his government had made a deal with the two terrorists to grant them safe-conduct out of the country in return for release of their captives.

The haggard but cheerful survivors of the ill-fated Egyptian commando raid returned home early today morning to a heroes' welcome from the entire Egyptian cabinet.

When the shock troops arrived, they were greeted by fellow officers, who hugged and kissed them on the tarmac at Cairo airport.

## PLO will "strike with iron fist" at those behind Sibai killing

Gunmen may have been after Fahoum

The source said the gunmen had planned to assassinate two senior Palestinian leaders who had been scheduled to attend the Cyprus conference, of the Cairo-based Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation.

Before the attack, they had asked where to find Khaled Fahoum, Speaker of the Palestinian National Council (parliament) and Abdullah Hourani of the PLO Information Department.

It was not immediately known why neither man had attended the conference, or whether Mr. Sibai had been selected as a last-minute victim in the Beirut place.

Three PLO officials were among the hostages taken by the gunmen. They were released unharmed after a pitched battle between Cypriot national guardsmen and Egyptian com-

mandos sent to try to rescue the hostages.

The Palestinian sources said that Abu Nidal has continued waging his private war from Baghdad, with Iraqi protection and support, since his dismissal from Fateh.

They believed he directed an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam in Abu Dhabi last October, and may have been responsible for the murder of Mr. Said Hammami, the PLO representative in London, in January this year.

They said he cooperated closely with Dr. Wadi Haddad, another breakaway guerrilla who understood to have masterminded the hijack of a Lufthansa Boeing 737 to Mogadishu in October last year.

Mr. Haddad has been reported in Baghdad and Tripoli since being dismissed from the hard-line Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in January 1976.

## Unrest spreads to Tehran as army moves into Tabriz

TEHRAN, Iran Feb. 21 (AP). — The Iranian army took over the northern city of Tabriz today and fresh reports reaching here said the death toll from rioting which erupted over the weekend rose to at least nine.

Newspapers reported at least 250 persons were arrested on suspicion of being Islamic Marxists, the underground movement that is officially blamed for the riots.

Meanwhile, in Tehran, students smashed windows on the campus of Malli University today. It was the first reported unrest in the capital in apparent sympathy with the Tabriz demonstrators.

The riots began Saturday in response to religious leader Ayatullah Shariatmadari's call for a business shutdown to commemorate Islamic demonstrators' clashes with police in the southern city of Qum.

## World News Roundup

Talks on joint Arab arms industry begin

Chief of armed forces on official visit to Spain

ABU DHABI, Feb. 21 (R). — Three Gulf states and Egypt began new round of ministerial talks here today on setting up a joint arms industry in Egypt. Defence ministers of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Qatar attended the opening of the one-day meeting of the Arab Industries Organisation (AIO). Egyptian War Minister Gen. Mohammed Abdul Ghani Gommess did not participate and was represented by Dr. Achmet Marwan, the Egyptian Chairman of the Cairo-based organisation. No reason was given here on in Cairo for Gen. Gommess's absence but he was presumably occupied with the aftermath of the Egyptian commando raid at Larnaca airport on Sunday. Opening the meeting, the Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE armed forces, Sheikh Khalifa bin Zaid Al Nahayyan, said industrialisation had become "a vital necessity for Arabs to increase their power and break the arms monopoly" of the big powers.

Libya promises \$200,000 to West Bank town

EL AVIV, Feb. 21 (R). — The mayor of Qalqilia, in the occupied West Bank, said today Libya had promised \$200,000 for development projects in the town. Haj Amr Nasser told residents upon his return from Amman yesterday that the funds are being offered by the town of Tobruk, which is a twin city of Qalqilia. A spokesman said the money had already been transferred to the Arab Bank in Amman and was awaiting permission of Israeli authorities before being transferred. Israeli military authorities have so far allowed transfer of any sums promised West Bank towns from Libya or Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) sources. They said that most of the funds promised West Bank towns, ostensibly from governmental and private sources in Arab countries, especially those belonging to the rejection front, originated from the PLO.

CAIRO, Feb. 21 (R). — King Khaled of Saudi Arabia has appealed to all member countries of the Arab League to support Somalia in its conflict with Ethiopia, the league said here today. The king sent a message to the league secretariat in Cairo calling on members to offer Somalia prompt and effective aid in its "tribulations," a spokesman said. The message was sent on to league members. The league has already asked members to help Somalia, a league member, within the framework of the organisation's charter and the joint Arab defence pact.

Husni Mubarak briefs King Hassan on Sadat's tour

RABAT, Feb. 21 (R). — Air Marshal Husni Mubarak, the Egyptian Vice President, spent more than an hour here today with King Hassan of Morocco, reporting on the result of President Anwar Sadat's visits to the United States and Europe, officials said. Vice President Mubarak arrived here at midday from Cairo and was expected to return to Egypt later today.

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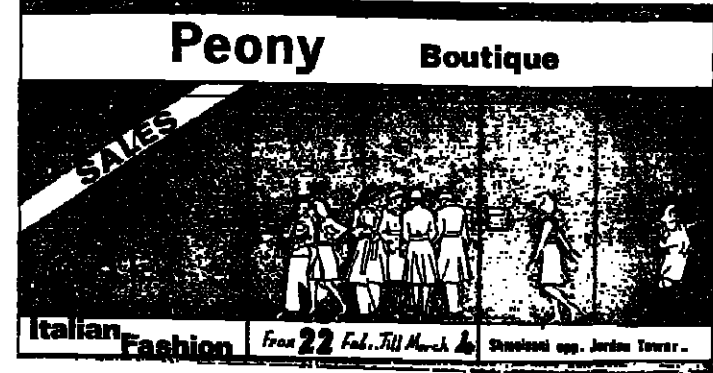
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Board of Directors:  
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Responsible Editor: MOHAMAD AMAD

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation

University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan  
Telephones: 67171-2-3-4

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## Mr. Atherton should remember Paris

The resumption of the peripatetic mediation efforts of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton this week brings back that dramatic edge to Middle East peace efforts that has been off centre stage for the past three weeks. While the fact of Mr. Atherton's mission is itself a grudgingly positive sign that all hope for a negotiated peace is not yet lost, the overwhelmingly obvious reality is that, while Henry Kissinger jettied around the Middle East four years ago in a precedent-setting, history-making series of high-energy shuttle missions, Mr. Atherton limps in this week in the wake of a new languid peace initiative by President Sadat, using a procedural technique reminiscent in its approach of the now discredited step-by-step philosophy of Mr. Kissinger, and seeking to work out a declaration of principles that will -- if it is pulled off -- barely satisfy the Egyptians and the Israelis, and probably only increase the anti-Sadat feelings of much of the rest of the Arab World.

The single issue that towers above all of Mr. Atherton's activities in the coming weeks is the Israeli unwillingness to budge from a negotiating position that is clearly and emphatically unacceptable to the Arabs, the Americans and the rest of the world. The danger now facing Mr. Atherton and the Americans is the temptation to work out a declaration of principles that is so vague and broad in its language that its imprecision effectively kills its intended catalytic role in bringing other Arab states and the Palestinians into the negotiating process. The declaration of principles has been held out now as such an important first step that it overshadows other concerns further down the road. It is good for all concerned to keep in mind, however, that we are not after a declaration of principles simply to fill up somebody's nice, big negotiating table. What we are all seeking is a full Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands and a recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. If this is not made clear in a declaration of principles, then such a declaration is probably not going to be worth much more than the Vietnam peace agreements worked out in Paris many years ago. Remember them?

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Both Al Ra'i and Al Doustour today examined the implications of the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton's return to the Middle East to "allegedly broaden the scope of negotiations, by providing a formula, through a declaration of principles that allows the participation of other parties in the operation."

The newspaper says the Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan still insists that Jordan's absence from the negotiations is an obstacle blocking their progress. "But," the paper asks, "what is the use of Jordan's participation in the discussion when Israel doesn't recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinians -- the formula espoused by President Jimmy Carter in Aswan? And on what basis can the negotiations be broadened when the Israeli government is divided within itself over whether to continue or discontinue the settlement policy?"

Al Ra'i thinks that Israel might exploit the wave of anger presently sweeping Egypt over the assassination of the Egyptian writer and politician Youssef Al Sibai whom President Anwar Sadat described as not only a friend but a brother, to fish in the troubled water and try to lure Egypt into a separate peace settlement.

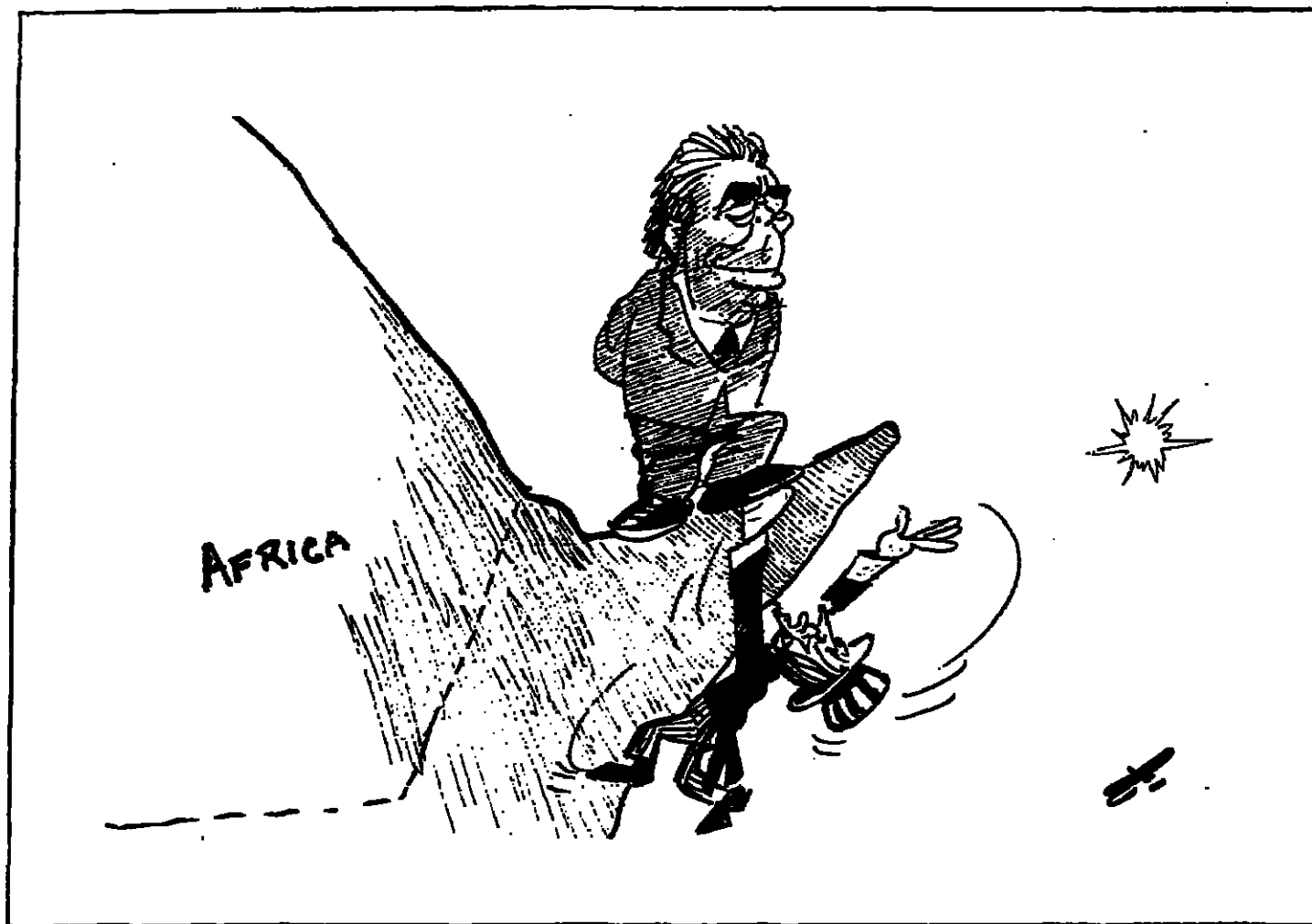
The Israelis, Al Doustour adds, may even go to the extent of "solving the knot of the Sinai settlements" so that Cairo would accede to a separate solution and turn its back on the Arabs.

Such apprehensions do not imply suspicion in President Sadat's sincerity in his commitment to a comprehensive solution of the problem or in Cairo's ability to overcome its present charged up climate. The newspaper says "our hope will remain strong that Cairo would foil any Israeli move aimed at isolating it from the Arab fold."

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## Spirited interest augers well for Amman's basketball league

By Lee S. Tesdell  
Special to the Jordan Times

Amman has its own basketball league this winter for the second year running and those who started it last year are quite proud of its progress. "Everything is working out tremendously, next year we might expand the league," said Frank "Gunny" DeLeon, a member of one of the teams, and the driving force behind the idea of a basketball league. Mr. DeLeon told the Jordan Times that the 1976-77 season "was more or less experimental" with four teams -- U.S. Marines, U.S. Embassy, Zachry Construction Co., and Chase-Manhattan Bank.

This season the additional teams are the German Embassy and the Mennonite Central Committee. The season so far has included two league games. Presently the standings are as follows: Chase Manhattan and the U.S. Embassy each have won twice, the U.S. Marines and the Zachry team each have one loss and one win and the Mennonites and the German Embassy each have two losses.

When asked which team would take first place, Mr. DeLeon said any of the top three teams in the standings at present, have a chance at the honours. At the end of the season trophies await both the top team and the leading scorer. Contenders for the leading scorer spot are at present Yousef Morcos with 23 points, Cliff Corrie with 20 points, Carl Miller and Mike Woerdemann in hot pursuit with 17 and 16 respectively, John Lowrie with 10 points and Frank DeLeon and Tom Kincaid tied with 10 points each. Games are played every Thursday evening at the indoor court at Hussein Sport City with three consecutive contests, one at 18:30, the second

at 19:20 and the third at 20:10. Needless to say the onlookers, each person supporting his or her favorite team, become quite vocal at times and tend to take the outcome quite seriously. As far as we know however, off court conduct between opponents has remained gentlemanly.

The courts were made available to the League by the Minister of Culture and Youth, Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf. Mr. DeLeon told us that special permission was granted by the minister himself which he and the other organizers of the League appreciate very much. The purpose of the League was to start some community involvement, promote public relations and



A slippery move during a league game.

"keep us busy." Asked about the nationalities represented on the teams we learned that Germany, United Kingdom, United States and Jordan are all represented. As to the future of adult recreation, we learned that there is a big push on to expand into other sports, now that the basketball "has proved successful."

"We've almost been committed to starting a soccer league probably starting a few weeks after the end of the basketball season ends on April 6," Mr. DeLeon said. It seems that although the American teams are on top now, the tables may soon be turned as the league takes to the soccer field.

## Lively debate on uranium extraction, education marks 4th day of conference

(Continued from page 1)

brain drain". On the contrary, he said, Jordan's scientists do return after their studies but are then willingly re-exported. Jordan, he said, had shown that education was a "great economic venture". Remittances from abroad provide "nearly half" the nation's overseas earnings.

Dr. Majali conceded that the country does suffer "sudden shortages" in certain special sectors -- in teachers of English and Science for instance at the moment. But he felt that Jordan's scientists would be persuaded to return if good research institutions were built up here. In the meantime "We are very much in like the heart in the body (of the Middle East)," he said.

### Behind the scenes

The impression is that a good deal has been going on behind the scenes at this conference. Foreign participants are currently taking the opportunity to discuss a number of co-operation projects with their Jordanian counterparts.

Mr. Karl Seiler, of Swiss Technical Cooperation for instance, has been finalising the terms of an agreement between the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and the Swiss government. A grant of about JD 244,000 is being made available to the

RSS; in particular to bolster its materials testing programme. Mr. Seiler told the Jordan Times that the equipment which would be provided under the terms of the agreement would not just be for prestige but would be really useful. He paid credit to the enterprise and resolution of the RSS leadership.

Meanwhile the RSS has also been negotiating with Dr. Arnold de Stordeur, of the Directorate General for Research, Science and Education, Commission of the European Communities. Dr. Stordeur told the Jordan Times that "something very concrete" would be fixed up by mid-year.

There has been cooperation in the past between the European Community and the RSS. Dr. Stordeur singled out solar energy and environmental research as two fields in which genuine cooperative research could be very fruitful.

### Links made

Dr. Sangster, also revealed that he has been drawing up an agreement with Yarmouk University for an exchange of staff and students -- an arrangement which will probably become operative this summer.

For others this was the opportunity to form links for the first time. This is true for Prof. Warren Adams, Economic Adviser to the Intermediate Technology Development Group.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Art Exhibit

The British Council, in cooperation with the Department of Culture and Art, presents an exhibition of works by four young Jordanian artists. The exhibition continues today and runs through Friday 24th.

### Friends of Archaeology

The Friends of Archaeology regret that the Panel Discussion scheduled for 8:30 p.m. at the Haya Arts Centre on Feb. 22nd, has been postponed.

## Prince Hassan stresses Jordan's growth to Australian labour chief



Crown Prince Hassan chats with Mr. Bob Hawke the Australian leader at a meeting in Amman on Tuesday. (JNA photo)

AMMAN, Feb. 21 (JNA). — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Viceroy, received in his office this afternoon Mr. Bob Hawke, President of the Australian Council of Trade Unions and President of the Australian Labour Party.

Prince Hassan explained to the Australian leader conditions in the area and Jordan's attitude towards Israel's policy in the occupied West Bank as represented in setting up Jewish settlements.

Prince Hassan said this policy, rejected by the world community, exposes Israel's intentions and aggressive policy regarding the occupied Arab territories.

The Crown Prince also reviewed Jordan's development plans and the scientifically-studied method of achieving these plans.

Turning to the Science and Technology Policy conference now being held in Amman, Prince Hassan pointed out that Jordan has achieved growth rates considered to be among the highest in the world, as recognised by the United Nations and the World Bank.

He pointed out that Jordan is a peace-seeking country; and despite its onerous defence commitments, Jordan was able to accomplish much in the economic and social fields.

The meeting was attended by the Minister of Labour, Issam Al Ajlouni, the Dean of the Faculty of Economy and Commerce at the University of Jordan, the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and the Australian Charge d'Affaires in Damascus.

For his part Mr. Hawke expressed his happiness at meeting Prince Hassan. In an interview with the Jordan News Agency, Mr. Hawke said during the meeting he was able to become directly acquainted with Jordan's viewpoint on the Middle East issue as well as on Jordan's social and economic renaissance under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein and the continuous direction of His Highness Prince Hassan.

### Labour cooperation

He pointed out that despite restricted resources, Jordan was able, during the recent past, to achieve a high rate of growth, due to its adoption of a sound economic policy based on the best scientific methods, as clearly signified in the three-year and five-year development plans.

Mr. Hawke went on to say that just and lasting peace in the region is an international demand and that all parties concerned should work to reach this goal. Israeli settlements in the occupied land are a handicap in the way of achieving peace in the area, he added.

On the labour movement in Australia he explained that labour associations are an effective factor in Australia's economic and political movements.

He also called for more cooperation among labour unions in both countries to boost the labour movement through the exchange of expertise and reciprocal visits which Australia warmly welcomes in order to strengthen bilateral relations.

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## Photographers wanted

The Jordan Times wants to see the work of photographers with black-and-white prints of any and all scenes in Jordan, either individual pictures or collections of photo-stories on a single theme. We are interested in publishing individual photos or photo-stories on a regular basis, and we'd like to see the work of local photographers, both Jordanians and non-Jordanians alike.

If you have photos to show, or would like to do some feature photos for the Jordan Times, please contact Mr. Khouri at the Jordan Times offices any day between 9:00 and 12:00 a.m. and between 4:00 and 8:00 p.m. to make an appointment.

## Modern art group is inspired by work of 5,000 year old Egyptian philosopher

By Ian Kellas  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 21 — The four young Jordanian artists who are staging their first group exhibition at the British Council this week apparently draw their inspiration from the 5,000-year old art of the Egyptian philosopher Akhnaton and from the German school of neo-realism.

If this sounds a little bewildering, it would be as well to see the exhibition for yourself. I found their theory of "inner realism" artistically elusive.

The actual works, though, are easy to enjoy. Ahmad Hassan is responsible for some neat little paintings built up from a mosaic of very skilfully controlled tones. Some are really pleasing.

Kassem Al Amoudi's work tends more towards surrealism, but it is still graphic and executed with great care. He seems to be fond of brilliant green people and suspended oranges.

Rather different from the others is the work by Ahmad Amoura. His paintings are more impressionistic and all are filled with a golden, dreamy afternoon light.

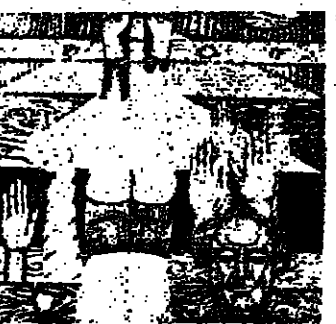
Rateb Shaban has produced a strangely familiar world crowded with strong bulky but still sensitive figures in an im-



"Suffocation," a painting by Rateb Shaban.

aginative set of drawings. But he also has on show a number of academic studies which are outstandingly good — in particular a couple of portraits. The cooperation of the four artists in the group stems from their common admiration for

Akhnaton and they have named their group after him. The artists all got to know each other while studying at the Faculty of Art Education in Cairo in the early 1970's. The exhibition remains open until Feb. 24.



Akhnaton as depicted in an Egyptian relief.

## National News Roundup

### Prince Hassan congratulates Qatar ruler

AMMAN, Feb. 21 (JNA). — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Viceroy, today sent a cable of good wishes to the Ruler of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani, on the anniversary of his assumption of his constitutional powers.

### Two customs officials jailed

AMMAN, Feb. 21 (JNA). — The military governor today approved a Martial Court verdict passed against two employees of the Customs Department. The court had sentenced them to two years of hard labour and the payment of a fine after being convicted of embezzlement.

### Water prices up

AMMAN, Feb. 21 (JNA). — The Council of Ministers today approved a new water-rate index for the city of Amman as prepared by the Drinking Water Corporation. It runs as follows: From 0 meters to 20, the charge will be 60 fils per cubic meter, from 21 to 40 it will be 80 fils per cubic meter, from 41 to 100, 180 fils per cubic meter, and from 100 and above, it will be 260 fils per cubic meter. The new rates will be retroactive from Jan. 1 and the charges will be calculated at normal quarterly intervals. They are not accumulative.

### Refugee affairs discussed

AMMAN, Feb. 21 (JNA). — The Minister of Development and Reconstruction Mr. Hassan Ibrahim today discussed with the UNRWA Director General in Jordan, Mr. John Tanner a number of issues connected with Palestinian refugees and people displaced in the 1967 war. The meeting was attended by the ministry under-secretary.

### Housing Bank opens Ma'an branch

AMMAN, Feb. 21 (JNA). — A new branch of the Housing Bank has been opened in the southern town of Ma'an. Sixteen branches altogether are now in operation in various governorates.

### Central Bank prepares to open Irbid branch

AMMAN, Feb. 21 (JNA). — The Jordan Central Bank is making final preparations for the opening of a branch in the northern town of Irbid. The new branch is expected to start operations in the coming few months.

### Exports to Arab states up 45 per cent

AMMAN, Feb. 21 (JNA). — Jordan's exports to Arab states last October increased by 45 per cent against October 1976, reaching a total of JD 2,970,000. Exports during October 1976 amounted to JD 1,862,000. Figures released by the statistics department also revealed that imports from Arab states also went up by 110 per cent during October last year comparison with October 1976. Arab products purchased by the Jordanian market in October 1977 were worth JD 6,310,000, whereas those of October 1976 amounted to JD 2,991,000.

### Free Zones director returns from Manila

AMMAN, Feb. 21 (JNA). — The Director of the Free zones corporation, Ali Al Hassan, returned here today after representing Jordan at the meetings of the free zones specialists held at the Philippines capital of Manila under United Nations supervision. Mr. Al Hassan told JNA upon his return that basic rules for the Federation of International Free Zones were laid down and a chairman and board of directors of the Federation were elected. He said the International Federation aims at increasing cooperation between free zones around the world and the exchange of technology and expertise among its members for the purpose of developing national economies.

### Yarmouk University students return after Shumeh work camp

IRBID, Feb. 21 (JNA). — About 100 male and female students from the Yarmouk University today ended a three-day voluntary service at the town of Shumeh in the Irbid governorate. They lived in camps under the supervision of the university and carried out various sorts of maintenance work on roads and irrigation systems, as well as farming and rubbish clearance and carrying out education and social activities.

### Co-operation in Islamic studies discussed by Jordanian universities and New York institute

AMMAN, Feb. 21 (JNA). — A number of deans of faculties from the Universities of Jordan and Yarmouk and a delegation from the New York based Aspen Institute for Islamic Studies today discussed scientific and cultural cooperation between the two universities and the institute. The Aspen Institute delegation, which arrived here yesterday on a three-day visit to Jordan, today visited the University of Jordan and was briefed on the achievements of the colleges and departments. The institute prepares and translates Islamic studies and researches for publication in cooperation with Arab and Islamic studies institutes.

### Jordanian-Egyptian trade talks open Wednesday

AMMAN, Feb. 21 (J.T.). — Jordanian-Egyptian economic talks begin tomorrow (Wednesday) at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce here. Jordan's delegation will be led by the Ministry's Under-Secretary, Dr. Hashem Dabbas, and the Egyptian delegation by the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce, Youssef Salah Abbadi, who was due to arrive this evening at the head of his country's delegation. Meanwhile Dr. Dabbas reviewed Jordanian-Dutch economic relations when he met with the Dutch ambassador in Amman on Monday. Discussion touched on possible conclusion of an economic agreement between the two countries during negotiations expected within the next two months.

## Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME OF COMPANY	Nominal share value	Volume traded	Opening price	Highest selling price	Lowest selling price	Closing price	Last buying bid	Last selling bid
1 Jordan Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	3,300	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	—	1,100
2 Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	576	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	—	2,250
3 Arab Aluminium Factory	JD 1,000	3,120	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0.950	1,000
4 Jordan Cement Factory	JD 10,000	477	15,900	15,900	15,900	15,900	15,900	16,000
5 Jordan Ceramics Factory	JD 1,000	570	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,050
6 Jordan Textiles Factory	JD 1,000	400	1,050	1,000	1,000	1,000	0.950	—
7 Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	4,814	6,750	6,500	6,800	6,800	—	—
8 Garage Owners Co.	JD 1,000	487	4,100	3,900	3,900	3,900	—	3,900
Total volume traded Tuesday, Feb. 21, JD 13,446								
60 per cent of shares traded paid								

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# Repeat of '73 Arab oil boycott unlikely, says Venezuelan president

CARACAS, Feb. 21 (R). — Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez has said the Arab oil embargo of 1973 is unlikely to be repeated. He was commenting on President Carter's statement on Friday night that Washington would retaliate with a total trade embargo against any country which stopped its shipments of oil to the United States.

Venezuela is a founding member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and produces an average of 2.2 million barrels of oil daily, about half of which goes to the U.S.

Senor Perez, speaking to reporters Sunday, described President Carter's threats as unacceptable and said "Venezuela though small and militarily weak will never accept threats of whatever kind from any country in the world, powerful though they may be."

He said he did not think the United States in this day and age would take any action to "trample the sovereignty or right of any nation."

The Venezuelan leader disclosed that his Energy Minister Valentin Hernandez would visit the U.S. soon for talks with American officials on a government-to-government oil deal.

## Tentative agreement reached between independent U.S. coal producer, UMW

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP). — A major independent coal producer reached a tentative agreement with the United Mine Workers (UMW) union today, possibly opening the way to ending the longest coal strike in U.S. history.

The Pittsburgh and Midway Coal Company deal must still be approved by the UMW Bargaining Council and the 1,000 miners in the company's six Midwest mines.

But a source close to negotiations said the agreement represented a compromise between demands of the 160,000 striking miners and the latest offer by the large coal companies represented by the Bituminous Coal Operators Association (BCOA) and could form a basis for settlement.

Pittsburgh and Midway, owned by Gulf Oil Corporation, is not a member of the BCOA. The White House said yesterday that President Carter had decided to take definite action to end the 77-day-old dispute which has halved U.S. coal production, forced power cuts and caused factory layoffs in the Midwest.

A union spokesman said negotiations between the UMW and the BCOA were at a standstill and no new talks were scheduled.

"Everything is just on hold until we see what Carter's going to do," the spokesman said. "I don't think there is any basis on either side for resuming the discussions at this point."

Mr. Carter could seek a court order to force the striking miners to return to work for an 80-day "cooling off" period.

Carter administration officials had cautioned earlier in the day that major roadblocks remained and began testing congressional sentiment for legislation to force an end to the strike.

Jody Powell said Mr. Carter had not yet decided what course to take to end the protracted strike, indicating that developments could hinge on the coal industry's reaction to the P. and M. contract.

## World Council of Churches cuts budget 12%, may have to move from Geneva base

GENEVA, Feb. 21 (R). — The World Council of Churches (WCC) has cut its 1978 budget by almost 12 per cent and may move from its Geneva base because of the falling value of the dollar against the Swiss franc, a WCC statement said yesterday.

It would now spend less on conferences and take other "austerity measures," the statement said.

The 11.8 per cent cut in the 34 million Swiss franc (now about \$18 million) budget was approved by the council's Executive Committee last week, it said.

Much of the council's outlay is in Swiss francs but much of its income is in other currencies, most of which have plunged in value against the Swiss franc since the WCC budget was worked out last year.

# Outlook for Japan's labour relations remains peaceful

Editor's note: Following is the second in a series of four articles from the Financial Times concerning the role of labour unions in setting wage levels in different countries. This article, on unions in Japan, points out that in a country where workers regard a one-hour strike during the lunch-hour as effective industrial action, it is not surprising that the outlook for Japan's labour relations remains peaceful.

By Stephen Bronte

TOKYO, (F.T.) — Without a doubt, Japan's labour force is the most docile in the industrialised world. This fact has been instrumental in Japan's rapid economic growth, and has helped to make Japanese exports a dominant force in world trade. But Japan has its strikes. The negotiations for wage increases have developed into a three-act show played out in April, June, and December every year. The action keeps a national audience in suspense until final settlements are reached.

Unions in Japan were comparatively rare until the end of World War II. It was under the guidance and encouragement of the American occupation authorities that the union movement got its start. Based on American models, unions mushroomed throughout the country from 1946 to 1952.

However, Japan is still far behind other industrialised nations in its organisation of labour. Of the nation's 52 million workers, only 34 per cent belong to unions. Unlike other countries, unions tend to be restricted to single companies. The unions from several companies then band together to form a united federation. This federation negotiates with the Japan Federation of Employers Association. Hence, wage settlements tend to be uniform throughout an industry.

### Spring struggle

Negotiations for wage increases are concluded in the spring of each year during the "shunto" or "spring struggle". The key industries to watch are the metal related in-

dustries which include steel, shipbuilding, automobiles, and electric equipment, and are affiliated with the Japan Committee of the International Metalworkers Federation (IMF-JC). In recent years this group completed their negotiations the earliest (in early April), without resorting to strikes, and the resulting settlements were used as a guideline for settlements in other industries. In 1977 the four metal-related industries announced simultaneously wage increases of 8.54 per cent to 9.99 per cent.

The real fireworks in labour negotiations begin when Korokyo, representing public employees (800,000 members), and Zenkoku, the All Japan Transport Workers Council (870,000 members), threaten to strike. These two groups control virtually all forms of public transportation in Japan, and represent the most powerful unions in the country.

When they go out on strike, the entire country is paralysed, because most of the urban population depends on public transportation to get to and from work. When strikes appear imminent, downtown offices are stacked high with bedding so that employees can stay overnight. Attention is focused on the Public Corporation and National Enterprise Labour Relations Commission (Koroi) which arbitrates between the government and government employees. In 1977 a 9.12 per cent pay increase was won after a relatively mild one and a half days of strikes. In 1975, 144 hours of strikes caused major disruptions.

### Wage formula

Wage settlements are rough-

ly calculated according to the following formula: The year's rise in the consumer price index plus "X". The "X" factor is tied to the real economic growth rate of the nation, current business conditions, and whatever promises were made of wage increases in the previous year.

During the period of high economic growth and high inflation, huge wage increases were granted. In the last ten years, wages increased by 430 per cent in nominal terms and 80 per cent in real terms. The last of the big wage rises was in 1974 with an average 33.7 per cent increase granted.

Since then a depressed economy and a lowered inflation rate have combined to minimise wage increases. In 1977 the average wage increase is almost on par with the current increase in the consumer price index.

Once a wage increase is granted the benefits are unequally distributed. In Japan's lifetime employment system, seniority is still the biggest factor in determining salaries. But it is slowly fading in importance as western pay rise criteria, based on ability, are being adopted by Japanese companies. In the last ten years, income based on age factors dropped from 60 per cent to 40 per cent of total salaries received.

### Bonus system

In addition to increases in regular wages, Japan has a unique system of bonuses. The system dates back to the post-war days, when a worker's purchasing power could be wiped out in only a few months by triple digit inflation. A bonus was given to employees to compensate for huge increases in consumer prices. Although today's inflation rate has fallen to acceptable levels the bonus system is still alive and healthy.

Bonuses are handed out twice a year, in June and December, and can represent 10 to 40 per cent of a worker's actual annual salary. The amount of the bonus is calculated according to the profits-

bility of the entire industry and the individual company itself.

In the summer of 1977, the depressed textile industry gave bonuses equivalent to only one month of regular salary, while employees of highly profitable brokerage houses received an equivalent of up to four months of their regular salary. In 1977 the average summer bonus for the nation was \$1,458, a 10.4 per cent increase over the previous year.

Negotiations for bonuses are concluded every June and December. Unions rarely strike over bonus disputes, but they have developed a number of tactics to express their displeasure with bogged down talks. Wearing red armbands is popular, along with one hour strikes during lunch breaks. "Go slow" tactics are commonly employed.

### Political strike

In recent years, political strikes have become a problem. During the allied occupation, strikes by public employees were banned. Despite vigorous protests by the unions, the law is still in effect. This has led to a vicious circle of strikes by national railway unions, government punishment, strikes protesting against the punishment, and so on. In 1975 a ten day national railway strike failed to solve the issue, and since then the government has shown no indication of changing its position.

But overall, the future seems to be one of continued industrial peace. The fact that Sohyo demanded a 15 per cent wage increase for 1977, but settled for only 8.8 per cent indicates that the unions have accepted the realities of slow economic growth. This has been crucial in the government's successful efforts to hold inflation under 10 per cent. And with a low inflation rate, Japanese exports will remain a force to be reckoned with for the next several years.

-- Financial Times News-Features

## U.S. woman trains for space role



Ann Whitaker, 38-year-old physicist who may become the first U.S. woman in space, works inside a model of SpaceLab at the Marshall Space Flight Centre in Huntsville, Alabama. She is one of six American finalists named for one of two seats that will be allotted to scientists aboard the laboratory to be orbited in 1980 with the Space Shuttle. Four Europeans are competing for the other seat aboard SpaceLab, which is being built by the European Space Agency in cooperation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The mission is to last seven days. (AP photo)

## Amin "hits the roof" over Obote's libel charges against Lady Listowel

NAIROBI, Feb. 21 (R). — Uganda's President Idi Amin became very angry today when he learned that deposed Ugandan leader Milton Obote had gone to London to seek libel damages from an elderly British authoress, his adviser Major Bob Astles said.

British-born Major Astles,

speaking to reporters by phone from the presidential residence at Cape Town View on Lake Victoria, said Field Marshal Amin "hit the roof" when he heard the news at breakfast.

Maj. Astles added that the Ugandan government would take a strong stand in support of authoress Judith, Countess of Listowel, and that President Amin might even go to a London court.

Dr. Obote's lawyers told the court yesterday that Lady Listowel, in a book published in 1973, had accused the ex-president of having used despotic, violent and corrupt means to stay in power.

Dr. Obote was overthrown by President Amin in 1971 and has since lived in exile in neighbouring Tanzania. His appearance yesterday was his first in public in Tanzania since his ouster from Kampala.

Lady Listowel, 73, has admitted libel in her 188-page book entitled Amin, a biography of President Amin. Maj. Astles said: "The president is very angry. There's no predicting what he might do. Maj. Astles said President Amin felt leaders were obliged to accept criticism and should not sue women in their 70's who had done much good for Africa."

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## Panama Canal treaty foes wield Torrijos family drug charges

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP). — A leading critic of the Panama Canal treaties said yesterday he will move to make public the findings of a secret Senate session on allegations that Panamanian strongman Omar Torrijos and members of his family have been involved in narcotics trafficking.

Sen. Bob Dole, Republican-Kansas, made the comment after visiting the Intelligence Committee to examine the documents that will be presented to the Senate in the unusual closed session today on the drug trafficking allegations.

Despite White House and treaty proponents' insistence that the drug question is not relevant, Sen. Dole is leading what has become a major effort by treaty foes to block ratification in the Senate by injecting the allegations into the debate.

Sen. Charles Percy, Republican-Illinois, a pro-treaty Senator who also studied the documents in the Intelligence Committee office, said he saw "nothing that would have af-

fect the negotiations" on the treaties. Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, Democrat-West Virginia, admonished his colleagues Monday on the need for secrecy, saying the information "is in the realm of national security and individual rights protected by the constitutions."

The information, furnished to the Senate Intelligence Committee by other agencies, concerns alleged activities by Mr. Torrijos, his brother, Moises, and other relatives and associates of the Panamanian leader. Some of the material - mostly field reports from the Drug Enforcement Administration and other agencies - has been leaked in recent months.

Moises Torrijos was named in a sealed indictment by the Justice Department in 1971 as a co-conspirator in a drug involving five other Panamanians, but was never arrested. He is now Panama's ambassador to Spain, and the incumbent stands.

Administration officials have said the information implicating the Torrijos family in these activities is mostly based on raw and unsubstantiated field agents' reports.

## Ali-Spinks rematch likely this summer

HONOLULU, Feb. 21 (AP). — Dethroned world heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali will be given a rematch with the new bantamweight, Leon Spinks, if he wants it, promoter Bob Arum said yesterday.

"It's wrong for Ali to fight anyone, but it's going to be impossible to keep him out of the ring," said Mr. Arum, President of Top Rank Inc., which promoted the Ali-Spinks title match at Las Vegas last week.

"I feel I have an obligation to give Ali another shot in the ring against Spinks," said Arum, who is vacationing.

"If he's going to come back, he'll want a shot at Spinks and that should be in May or June," said Arum. He said the rematch might be held in Iran or the Philippines.

Spinks. If Ali doesn't want an immediate rematch, Mr. Arum said he would match Spinks with one of the top 10 contenders in May or June, but not with top contender Ken Norton until next fall.

"If Leon Spinks fights Muhammad Ali, he will have to get exactly what Ali gets because he's the champion," said Arum, who estimated a rematch would earn each fighter \$5 million.

The promoter sees Spinks was bringing in a new era of younger fighters in the heavyweight division. "Spinks' real test won't come with the likes of Norton, (Earnie) Shavers or (Joe) Frazier," Arum said. "His real test will be with his contemporaries. The old guys, he'll walk right through them."

## Communist states table document urging agreement to halt nuclear weapons production

GENEVA, Feb. 21 (R). — The Soviet Union and six communist allies today formally tabled a document here urging agreement by all states to stop producing nuclear weapons, whether atomic, hydrogen or neutron bombs or missiles.

The call came in a working paper on a comprehensive programme of disarmament submitted to the 30-nation Soviet delegate conference.

Soviet delegate Viktor Likhachev said the document was based on proposals advanced by communist countries last September, and others put forward in the last three or four months.

The demand for a simultaneous halt to all nuclear weapon production was raised by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in a speech last November in Moscow. He described it then as a radical step. Reiterating the Soviet proposal today, Mr. Likhachev said it was one of several pro-

posed by communist countries last September, and others put forward in the last three or four months.

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## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Feb. 21 (R). — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London foreign exchange market today. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One dollar	1.9444/50	U.S. dollars
One sterling	2.0420/35	West German marks
	2.2010/30	Dutch guilders
	1.8360/90	Swiss francs
	31.93/98	Belgian francs
	4.8100/50	French francs
	853.10/60	Italian lire
	238.20/40	Japanese yen

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

Some government stocks closed below the day's highs Tuesday as buying on yield considerations faded, while leading equities eased a few pence in light selling, dealers said.

Sentiment in equities was still affected by last week's trade figures and ahead of results due Thursday, dealers added. At 16:00 the F.T. index was down 3.9 at 454.1.

Long dated government bonds closed around 1/4 to 3/8 point higher in light trading. Mining shares eased in line with the gold bullion price, and Australians were slightly easier. Leading equities fell up to 10p on selling pressure, but most industrials were around 2p to 4p lower.

ICI lost 5p ahead of results and Glaxo fell 60p, while smaller losses were seen in Courtaulds, Marks, Tubes Investments, Lucas, Bowater and Dunlop. BOC fell around 3-1/2p after the chairman's statement on prospects for the coming year.

EMI recovered to close little changed after news of a patent infringement suit filed by a U.S. subsidiary, over the EMI scanner. B.P. and Shell edged slightly higher in oils while banks traded easier after earlier steadiness and Canadians traded mixed.

Price of gold closed Tuesday in London at \$181.45/oz.

مكتبة الامم

# **YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE** in the CARROLL RIGTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Today's Full Moon brings considerable activity. Get rid of what has been pending difficult to complete in the past. Also, think out new ways to succeed in new areas.

**RIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Get busy at confidential work and get rid of anxieties that have been plaguing for some time. Adopt a new attitude toward your work get better results.

**AURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Deepen friendships with contacts you have made and something good will come of this. Be very correct in social activities and get most from them. Get business matters working early.

**EMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Handle civic matters well get ahead faster thereby. Your head is full of good ideas for improving career and fixing credit so it operates for you.

**COON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Fine new ideas about how you can get ahead in your particular line of expression. Get out and make new contacts of friends. Take time for reading and be better informed.

**SO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** Handle all monetary affairs others conscientiously and get your affairs in better order. Get the advice of an expert if you are uncertain about anything.

**ARGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Know what it is you want personally and make right plans to gain it. Plan some to be with friends, but don't get into any arguments.

**BRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Get at personal affairs that important to your future welfare. Complications may arise but you soon clear them up. Watch reputation.

**ORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Get together with friends interesting acquaintances. Gather information that been difficult to obtain before this. Be active and use happiness.

**AGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Try to improve relationships in the business and social world but don't make any changes until evening.

**APRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** First make sure that new set of conditions you want to set up are right for and then full speed ahead. Make your surroundings charming and functional.

**QUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Study every angle of agreement made and be sure to handle wisely. Plan for another day to make important decisions. Don't let anything ridiculous where romantic tie is concerned.

**SCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** There is a new development in the matter concerning one you do not care for at all, but do nothing hasty. Evening will see the matter solved satisfactorily. An angry partner has to be treated with kid gloves.



## **GORED BRIDGE**

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF © 1978 by Chicago Tribune

**Q.1-As South, vulnerable, you hold:**  
♠AKS ♠AJ ♠62 ♠KQJ1052  
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South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
What do you bid now?

**Q.2-Both vulnerable, as South you hold:**  
♠KJ8 ♠AKQJ82 ♠5 ♠AK5  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
2 ♠ Pass 2NT 3 ♠  
What action do you take?

**Q.3-As South, vulnerable, you hold:**  
♠KQJ6 ♠A ♠954 ♠KQ952  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
What do you bid now?

**Q.4-Both vulnerable, as South you hold:**  
♠95 ♠1094 ♠AQ1098 ♠A97  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass  
What do you bid now?

**Q.5-Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:**  
♠KJ92 ♠AQ87 ♠62 ♠J83  
Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?

**Q.6-As South, vulnerable, you hold:**  
♠A ♠A104 ♠QJ87 ♠QJ983  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

**Q.7-Both vulnerable, as South you hold:**  
♠J984 ♠72 ♠AK8 ♠A1054  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass 2NT Pass  
What action do you take?

**Q.8-As South, vulnerable, you hold:**  
♠A72 ♠KQ93 ♠AK107 ♠83  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass  
What do you bid now?

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"This is casserole? It tastes more like a caldron!"

**JUMBLE.** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SYSEM

IFFYT

HASNIB

EDDOCE

USUALLY HAVE TO BE A SIX-FOOTER TO BE ONE OF THESE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ○○○○○○ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MUSIC FRAUD PESTLE ALKALI  
Answer: What a fistfight at the House of Lords might involve—"DUKES"

**CROSSWORD PUZZLE**

ACROSS

1. Deer tracks 24. Beverage  
6. Impetus 25. Dandy  
11. Buddhist 26. Breathing sounds  
12. Neighborhoods 32. Limping  
13. Keel-like ridge 35. Reflex  
14. Had in mind 38. Sash  
15. Entrance 40. Antelope  
16. Orange or lemon 41. Carouse  
18. Soft murmur 43. Enliven  
19. Negative prefix 45. Cubic meter  
20. According to 46. Criticized harshly  
21. Strut 47. German city  
22. "Boss" leader 48. Disregard  
49. Sunburn

**YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION**

DOWN

5. Sluggard 6. Renown  
7. Zinc, for example 8. Respond  
9. Kayak 10. Bar legally  
11. Limited 12. Size of writing paper  
13. Stir 14. Belgian commune  
15. Newt 16. Globe  
17. Indite 18. Hebrew tribe member  
19. XI 20. Fathered  
21. Mustang 22. Instigates  
23. Dwell 24. Sac  
25. Secluded valley 26. Grandparental  
27. Prior in time 28. Annex

Par time 20 min. AP Newsfeatures 2:15

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# **JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE**

**JORDAN TELEVISION**

**Channel 3 & 6:**

6:00 Quran  
6:15 Cartoons  
6:30 Arabic programme  
7:00 I dream of Jerusalem  
7:30 News in Arabic  
11:30 News in Arabic

**Channel 6:**

7:30 News in Hebrew  
7:45 Filler  
8:30 Love thy neighbour  
8:10 Duchess of Duke Street  
10:00 News in English  
10:10 "Conference report on science and technology"  
10:35 Delvechic

**RADIO JORDAN**

7:00 Morning show  
7:30 News bulletin  
8:00 Morning show  
10:00 News headlines  
10:30 Morning show  
10:30 The Crystal Pyramid  
11:00 Signing off  
12:00 News headlines  
12:30 Pop session  
13:00 News summary  
13:05 Pop session

14:00 News bulletin  
14:30 Melody time  
15:00 Concert hour  
16:00 Pop session  
17:00 30 minutes of jazz  
17:30 Pop session  
18:00 News summary  
18:30 Play of the week  
19:00 News bulletin  
19:10 News reports  
19:30 Signing off

**BBC RADIO**

**GMT**

05:00 News; 24 Hours  
05:30 Sarah Ward  
05:45 World Today  
06:00 News; Press Review  
06:30 Jazz for the Aching  
07:00 News; 24 Hours  
07:30 Sarah Ward  
07:45 Report on Religion  
08:00 News; Reflections  
08:15 World Radio Club  
08:30 Yerry Wogan  
09:00 News; Press Review  
09:15 World Today  
09:30 Financial News  
09:45 Paperbacks  
10:00 Talkback  
10:30 How to be a Muslim  
11:00 News; News about Britain  
11:15 When Nothing Else is Left  
11:30 Farming World  
12:00 Radio Newswel  
12:15 Take it or Leave it  
12:45 Sports Round-up  
13:00 News; 24 Hours  
13:30 World Radio Club  
13:45 A Jolly Good Show  
14:30 H.M.S.O.

**15:00 Radio Newswel**

15:15 Outlook  
16:00 News; Commentary  
16:15 St. Martin-in-the-Fields  
16:45 World Today  
17:00 News; Book Choice  
17:15 Discovery  
17:45 Sports Round-up  
18:00 News; News about Britain  
18:15 Radio Newswel  
18:30 Top Twenty  
18:50 Outlook; News Summary  
19:30 Stock Market Report  
19:45 Golden Treasury  
20:00 News; 24 Hours  
20:30 London's Musical Missions  
21:00 Report on Religion  
21:15 Wales and the Welsh  
21:30 News; World Today  
22:25 Financial News  
22:35 Book Choice; Reflections  
22:45 Sports Round-up  
23:00 News; Commentary  
23:05 World Radio Club  
23:30 Matthew on Music

**VOICE OF AMERICA**

**GMT**

05:30 The Breakfast Show  
to on the hour and 28  
06:30 after each hour  
06:30 Regional and Topical  
06:45 Paperbacks  
dia comments ... news  
analysis  
17:00 News  
17:15 This Week  
17:30 Press Conference USA  
18:30 Special English, News/  
Words and their Stories, Feature, Short Stories, News Summary,  
Country Music USA  
18:30 News and Topical Reports  
18:15 Letters from Listeners  
19:30 New York, New York  
Special English, News/  
Words and their Stories  
20:15 Music USA (Jazz)  
06:00 GMT: News,

**AMMAN AIRPORT**

**Arrivals:**

7:35 Doha, Kuwait  
8:25 Dubai (AZ)  
8:25 Muscat, Doha  
8:30 Jeddah  
8:45 Abu Dhabi  
8:30 Agaba  
11:15 Larnaca (CY)  
11:15 Beirut  
16:30 Jeddah (SDO)  
17:00 Baghdad (IA)  
17:15 Athens  
17:15 Amsterdam, Brussels  
18:00 Athens  
18:45 Cairo  
19:30 Beirut (MEA)  
21:05 Frankfurt, Munich, Düsseldorf (LH)  
21:35 London (BA)

**21:45 Cairo**

**Departures:**

8:00 Agaba  
8:15 Beirut (MEA)  
8:25 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)  
9:00 Beirut  
8:15 Rome (AZ)  
10:30 Benghazi  
11:20 Larnaca (CY)  
12:00 London  
13:00 Cairo  
17:00 Cairo (RJE)  
18:15 Jeddah (SDO)  
20:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai  
20:00 Kuwait  
22:30 Doha  
22:35 Rawalpindi (BA)

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Goethe Institute " 41893  
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Firstaid, fire, police " 19  
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) " 36381-2  
Municipal water service (emergency) " 37111-3  
Police headquarters " 38141  
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help " 21111, 37777  
Airport information (Alia) " 56206



# Lisbon rejects Libyan demand to free Madeira

LISBON, Feb. 21 (AP). — Portugal rejected today as an ill-informed demand by Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi that the Portuguese Atlantic resort island of Madeira be given rapid independence.

Foreign Minister Victor Sa Machado said Mr. Qadhafi displayed "a great ignorance of Portugal and the Portuguese revolution." He said that Libya's line of thinking, if followed, meant that every country whose territory was not geographically contiguous would be considered as colonialist.

Speaking to African foreign ministers in Tripoli Monday, Mr. Qadhafi called on Britain.

France and Portugal to give up island possessions. He referred to Madeira, 1,000 kms. out in the Atlantic but did not mention the Azores Islands, another Portuguese island group in the Atlantic.

Mr. Qadhafi's speech also produced angry reactions from officials on Madeira, Emmanuel Rodrigues, President of the Regional Legislature, said he "repudiated totally" the Libyan's views.

A Socialist Party spokesman on Madeira said later Mr. Qadhafi's interest in the island was connected to his anti-American and anti-Israel views.

The spokesman referred to "long-standing suspicion of Libyan support for separatist movements." He said the Libyan position amounted to "another attempt by communists and their satellites to gain advantage in international affairs."

## Troops seal part of Karachi following clashes between Sunni, Shia sects

KARACHI, Feb. 21 (R). — Troops have sealed off parts of Karachi and are patrolling trouble spots after sectarian clashes in which six people were killed and 22 injured, the Pakistani government said today.

Police have recovered three shotguns, two revolvers and other firearms from rioters who went on a rampage setting fire to houses and shops, an official statement added.

Troops in full battle dress and police firing tear gas shells tried to restore order

as members of the Moslem Sunni and Shia sects exchanged gunfire and threw stones. But eyewitnesses said reinforcements had to be rushed to the area when fighting continued after nightfall yesterday.

The statement said police raided houses during the night and made a number of arrests.

The government has ordered a judicial inquiry into the clashes and said compensation of 10,000 rupees (about \$950) would be paid to bereaved families.

# Police round up 13 guerrilla suspects in Belfast bombing

BELFAST, Northern Ireland Feb. 21 (AP). — Scores of armed police, backed by British troops in armoured vehicles, today arrested 13 suspected Irish Republican Army guerrillas believed linked with a firebomb massacre in Belfast Friday.

The spokesman said 12 men and one woman were rounded up in coordinated sweeps in the Roman Catholic areas of the city soon after dawn.

It was the second big roundup of terrorist suspects since Friday's bombing at the La Mon House Hotel in suburban Cast-

lereagh in which 12 men and a woman were killed and 31 wounded.

Today's operation came amid mounting demands by extremists for a tough action against the mainly Catholic IRA's Provisional Wing which has admitted responsibility for Friday's atrocity.

The IRA is fighting to end British rule in the Protestant-dominated province and unite it with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic.

Police headquarters reported that eight of 20 prominent IRA activists rounded up Saturday

have been released after days of interrogation at Castlereagh police barracks.

The other 12, including year-old Gerry Adams, the Provisional IRA's one-time commander in Belfast, were still being held.

But informed Protestant sources reported that so far none of the extremist groups have sanctioned reprisal raids.

# The rise of Arab nationalism and the emergence of Transjordan

By Suleiman Mousa

Editor's note: Following is the second and final part of a scholarly article we are publishing by Jordanian historian Suleiman Mousa, which is one of 11 articles that make up a recently published book entitled *Nationalism in a Non-national State: The Dissolution of the Ottoman Empire*. The book, edited by William W. Haddad and William L. Ochsenwald, was published late last year by the Ohio State University Press, Columbus, Ohio, USA. The article by Mr. Mousa is of particular interest because of its analysis of the historical circumstances giving birth to the Kingdom of Jordan. The Jordan Times is pleased to publish the article with the kind permission of Mr. Mousa.)

## The Arab revolt

Sharif Hussein declared the Arab Revolt on June 10, 1916 in the name of the Asian Arabs. He had made an agreement with Great Britain as the Arabs' representative and leader. Although the revolt did not materialize in Syria, as originally planned, the forces of the revolt included regular troops and irregular volunteers from all Asian Arab countries. Most of the regulars were from Iraq and Syria.

The news of the revolt spread in Arabia. The first active response in Transjordan came from 'Awda Abu Tayih, the famous sheik of the Hawtat tribe. To the Hawtat, as to many other Arabs, the Sharif was the direct descendant of the Prophet Mohammad and much closer to them than the Ottoman sultan, who did not speak their language and was in the habit of sending his troops to attack them. 'Awda and other sheiks went inland to the Hijaz and urged Faisal, third son of Sharif Hussein and the nearest Arab commander to them, to begin operations in their country. Faisal eagerly delegated one of his outstanding commanders, Sharif Nasir, to proceed north, and T. E. Lawrence accompanied the expedition. Upon arrival 'Awda collected a force of volunteers, attacked Ottoman garrisons around Ma'an, and captured Aqaba on July 6, 1917.

Soon after Faisal transferred himself to Aqaba, he was followed by his younger brother, Zayd. Faisal's army began to expand its sphere of operations northward to Tafilah, Shobek, and Hama. Tribesmen supported the Arab army, whose units ranged as far north as the Yarmouk River and established an advance post at Azrak. The loyalty of the Jordanians to the Arab army was such that not a single incident of betrayal occurred; not only were the men of the revolt safe but so also were the British and French military missions who were giving support to the Arab forces. It happened that the Ottoman commander instigated raids by the people of Karak on certain tribes loyal to the revolt, but when the true facts underlying the revolt came to light, the Karakis refrained from taking further action. Most Jordanians actively supported the revolt, and thousands enlisted in its ranks. The loyalty and dedication of the Jordanians was a major factor in the successful outcome of the revolt.

Arab forces cooperated fully with the British army in the final campaign against the Ottomans in Syria in September 1918. The Arabs made a bold thrust behind the lines of the enemy and cut his lines of communication around the junction town of Dir'a. During that expedition the people supported the Arab forces until finally the Ottoman withdrawal turned into a rout. Most of the Arabs in Arabia and the Fertile Crescent countries supported the revolt, which promised to bring about their freedom.

It should be noted also, that at the revolt according to the Sharif's proclamations was not declared against the Sultan but only against the Committee of Union and Progress,

whose leaders were charged with being renegades, narrow-minded men, and racial bigots. The sultan was mentioned in the Friday prayers for more than one year after the beginning of the revolt. The Arabs continued to recognize the caliphate, then vested in the sultan, until the Turks abolished it in 1924. The Sharif visualized the possibility of a federal state comprising Arabs and Turks, under the crown of the sultan, that would naturally exclude the CUP. In 1918 Jemal Pasha the Lesser made peace overtures. In response Faisal suggested the formation of an Arab-Turkish state, under the sultan, similar to that of Austria-Hungary.

## Transjordan after the war

During October 1918 Ottoman forces were driven out of Syria, and soon after the war came to an end. The allies established three military administrations: (1) the British in Palestine, (2) the French in Lebanon and along the northern Syrian coast, (3) the Arabs in the interior from Aleppo in the north to Aqaba in the south. Amir Faisal became the head of the Arab administration in his capacity as the commander of an allied army.

For the Arabs the emergence of the Arab administration in Syria of an independent Arab state for the first time in hundreds of years. Arab nationalists then had high hopes for an eventual British and French withdrawal that would enable Palestine, Lebanon, and the coast to join the young Arab state. It seemed to those nationalists that the establishment of a united Arab state comprising Syria, Iraq, and Arabia was not very far off. The Arabs had heard of the Sykes-Picot agreement, concluded in May 1916, which divided Iraq and Syria into complicated spheres of influence between France and Britain. The Arab nationalists were shocked at these arrangements, which aroused doubt and fear in their hearts. The allies had, however, issued a number of pledges and assurances to the effect that the inhabitants would not have to submit to any rule that did not meet with their approval. The Arabs could not believe that their friends, the British, would betray them after all the cooperation manifested during the war.

Transjordan formed a part of the Syrian state, and Jordanian deputies participated in the activities of the Syrian Congress. The Congress, which represented all of geographic Syria, declared the country independent on March 8, 1920 and proclaimed Faisal constitutional monarch. This same congress had adopted some months before a resolution rejecting Zionist claims in Palestine. It is worthy of note that its membership included two native Jewish leaders who were representing all Jews in geographic Syria. However, only four and one-half months later, on July 24, 1920, French forces occupied Damascus and forced Faisal to leave his kingdom.

The period of independence was brief and confused. The

Arabs were directing most of their attention to warding off the danger of foreign designs. Nevertheless it was a period of Arab rule, full of national pride. In April 1920 Jordanians made a raid into Palestine to show their objection to the British Zionist policy. Airplanes bombed and strafed their groups after they had crossed the Jordan and Yarmouk rivers toward the west. Ten men were killed, among them a notable leader, and the raiders were forced to retreat and disperse.

The Arab government was not able to pay sufficient attention to its internal problems. Therefore its prestige depended on Faisal and his brother Zayd. Security was not as good as the government wished, and raiding continued. Deficits in the budget caused delays in paying wages to officials and policemen. Early in 1920 the government attempted military conscription, but the response was poor. Even in the town of Salt, people opposed this new measure, and a clash took place in which some men lost their lives. The government was, however, very anxious to improve conditions. An example of this was the repair of the demolished sectors of the Hijaz Railway; and as a result railway communication was restored between Damascus and Medina.

When the French occupied Damascus, they did not continue their advance to the territory of Transjordan because it was assigned as a British mandate in the Sykes-Picot agreement and by the decision taken on Apr. 25, 1920, at the San Remo Conference. Accordingly, Sir Herbert Samuel, the high commissioner for Palestine, visited the town of Salt and held a meeting on Aug. 21, 1920, with the leading notables of Transjordan. The British government had decided by then that it was committed to recognize an Arab administration in Transjordan in accordance with its pledge to Sharif Hussein. Therefore Samuel informed the notables that Transjordan was under British mandate, and the British government did not intend to attach the country to the Palestine administration. They intended to help the notables establish a separate administration through which they could rule themselves, with the help of British political officers.

As a result, three local and separate administrations were formed during the month of September 1920 in Irbid, Salt, and Karak. The district of Ma'an-Aqaba was considered part of the Hijaz. These three administrations were so weak that influential sheiks here and there refused to give their allegiance and declared their own administrations. The collection of taxes was very slack; as a result, wages to policemen were not paid. Local clashes flared up, and there were no troops to put them down. Bedouin tribes kept up their traditional raiding. In the north they attempted to impose their authority over the villagers and plundered their cattle. The villagers retaliated and engaged the Bedouin in a fierce battle near the village of Ramtha; at least 80 men from both sides were killed. The tribes were defeated and soon after retreated into the semi-desert areas. Enmity between the two sides persisted until after the establishment of the amirate, when Amir Abdullah delegated one of the Sharifs to conclude peace and settle blood claims on both sides.

The high commissioner finally appointed a number of political officers to work with the local administrations. He also entrusted Captain Fredrick Peake with the task of forming a small military force. Peake remained as the commander of the small force, which subsequently was augmented and in 1923 became the Arab Legion.

## Establishment of the Amirate

The Transjordan Amirate was a living example of the

unjust policy of the World War I allies toward the Arabs. The Arabs had risen in revolt to achieve independence and establish a united state, but Britain and France divided the country between them, crushed Arab resistance by force of arms, and inflicted upon them injuries from which they still suffer. The worst aspect of the arrangement was the partition of geographic Syria into four entities: Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, and Transjordan. This was done despite the objections of most of the inhabitants and against their interests. Still worse, Britain adopted the policy of supporting a Jewish national home in Palestine.

The Syrians, including the people of Transjordan, resisted the French invasion. Resistance continued until after the fall of Damascus when the villagers of Hawran murdered the prime minister and one of his ministers, who were collaborating with the French. The Hawran leaders held a meeting soon after in which they decided to continue to resist the French. They sent messages to King Hussein appealing for aid and asking him to send one of his sons to lead their movement. At the same time Jordanian leaders in Amman and Ma'an together with Syrian nationalists, sent similar appeals to the king.

King Hussein, who had been exceedingly worried by the turn of events, was heartened by this evidence of popular resistance. He chose his second son, Abdullah, to proceed north in order to study the situation and participate with the Syrians in their struggle. Amir Abdullah had worked with his father in planning the Arab revolt and had played an active role in its military operations. He had commanded the Eastern Army, captured Ta'if, and besieged Medina until it surrendered. At the same time, he held the post of minister for foreign affairs in the Hijaz state, and in March 1920 an Iraqi congress proclaimed him king of Iraq. Such was the situation when the Amir left Mecca for Medina and proceeded from there by train to Ma'an, which he reached on Nov. 11, 1920, accompanied by several leading Sharifs and a force of about five hundred men.

Upon his arrival, which caused considerable excitement, he proclaimed that he had come in response to the Syrians' call so that he might participate in the honour of fighting the aggressors. The Amir said that he considered himself a deputy to his brother Faisal and urged the Syrians to rise in rebellion. The French in Syria were disturbed because rumors exaggerated the strength of the force at the Amir's disposal. For example, Allenby sent a telegram on Dec. 4 saying that Abdullah had 7,000 men with him and that 'Awda Abu Tayih had joined him. They feared that his presence at Ma'an might stimulate the Syrians to rise in general rebellion. Accordingly they assembled their forces in Hawran and asked their allies the British to find a way for the Amir's return to the Hijaz. They went so far as to threaten sending a military force to expel the Amir if the British were not prepared to do so.

The British, however, took no measures against the Amir beyond informing him that they would not consent to any steps he might take to use their mandated territory as a base for operations against the French. The British distributed statements urging Jordanians to refrain from communicating with the Amir. Under this pressure the governors in Salt and Karak informed the Amir that they would oppose him if he proceeded northward "for political aims." At the same time, the British Foreign Office informed Faisal, who had arrived in London early in December, that the movements of his brother were causing concern, and asked him to dissuade his brother from taking any action against the French.

The British government had invited Faisal to visit London, where discussions were initiated concerning the possibility of reaching an understanding with the Arabs. There was widespread antipathy toward British policy that erupted in the summer of 1920 in a violent uprising in Iraq. Faisal cabled his father urging restraint and at the same time asked a friend in Palestine to proceed to Ma'an and press upon Abdullah the advisability of restricting his activities while discussions with the British were in progress. But the Jordanians were not convinced, and their activities caused the French to cut the railway line near Dir'a as a precautionary measure against a possible attack. The Amir also found it expedient to boost the morale of his supporters. He sent Sharif 'Ali Al Harithi to proceed to Amman and Salt. Sharif 'Ali met a wide popular welcome in both towns and among Bedouin tribes of the area. He sent messages to the notables of the north asking them to be prepared "to save the country from the French."

On Dec. 12 Sir Herbert Samuel, the British high commissioner for Palestine, telegraphed to London that sheiks of southern and central Transjordan had received and accepted a summons from the Amir and Sharif 'Ali and that it was possible that Abdullah "may proclaim a Sherifian government over Transjordan." Samuel warned that such a step might lead to inter-tribal disorder and "recurrence of raids into Palestine," and called attention "to the seriousness of situation which may be now developing." The French intimated that the situation "might necessitate French force pursuing Sherifians across the frontier of British zone." This was considered a serious threat by the British—so much so that Lord Curzon requested the French government to instruct their high commissioner in Syria "to refrain from military action in our zone unless and until he considers such action unavoidable."

Samuel, in order to eliminate the possibility of French interference, suggested to his government on Dec. 27 that they approve the dispatch of British military force to Transjordan. We deduce from this that Samuel wanted the force to tilt the balance against the Amir and to intimidate the people.

On Jan. 7, 1921 Samuel again recommended to his government that British control over Transjordan should be "direct and complete." At the same time, Abdullah assured the envoy of his brother that he had no intention of alienating the British government and that he would suspend his operations temporarily and wait for the outcome of the political negotiations. The French renewed their threat of using military force against Abdullah. On Jan. 30 Samuel assured Lord Curzon that Abdullah was preparing to attack the French and that it had become imperative to occupy Transjordan militarily. Ten days later he suggested withdrawing British political officers from Transjordan to create difficulties for the Amir in case he proceeded to Amman. However, the Foreign Office urged him not to do so but to delegate Ronald Storrs, the governor of Jerusalem, to welcome the Amir if he arrived in Amman. Samuel, nevertheless, persisted in pointing out his views. He assured his government that the activities of the Amir had weakened the authority of the local administrations and that some tribes had stopped the payment of taxes.

The British government continued its deliberations with Faisal. Meanwhile, at the beginning of the new year, the British changed their policy toward the Arab countries. Administration of mandated territories (Iraq, Palestine, and Transjordan) was transferred to the Colonial Office. Winston Churchill, secretary of colonies, decided to hold a conference in Cairo with the

purpose of discussing all matters relating to those countries and finding suitable solutions. When preparations for the holding of the conference were in progress, Samuel telegraphed Churchill, on Feb. 24, 1921, that Amir Abdullah was the "active leader" of the movement against the French, and that the presence of his deputy, Sharif 'Ali, in Amman "has weakened authority of local governments in Transjordan." He added, "Have you considered inviting Abdullah to Cairo Conference? His movement is not making headway and that would enable him to withdraw from Transjordan without loss of prestige." On Feb. 28 Churchill replied that Samuel could inform the Amir "that I will be glad to see him later if meeting can be arranged and provided tranquility is preserved meanwhile."

Amir Abdullah had meanwhile found it more expedient to accept the advice of his father and brother, especially because he did not possess the resources to start a widespread movement against the French. The people were not sufficiently prepared to wage effective military operations. The enthusiasm of the Jordanians had encouraged him to continue to stay more than three months at Ma'an. That enthusiasm culminated in a delegation's urging the Amir to come to Amman and save the country from its chaotic situation. So it came about that the Amir proceeded by train from Ma'an to Amman and, on 21 March 1921 was received there with ovations. He was looked on as a deliverer and liberator. Soon delegates and deputations began to visit Amman from all parts of Transjordan, Hawran, and Jabal Al Druze, to pay homage and offer loyalty and allegiance.

In a letter to Samuel a few days later, the Amir wrote of his new position in Amman. When he learned that Churchill had arrived in Cairo, the Amir sent a letter to him explaining how the Arabs were disappointed at the partition of their country into small states and how they aspired to obtain freedom and independence in Syria, Palestine, and Iraq.

Churchill opened the Cairo Conference on March 12. On the 17th the conference began its discussions of questions relating to Palestine and Transjordan. The conference considered the military occupation of Transjordan. On March 18 Churchill telegraphed to the prime minister that he considered it "necessary immediately to occupy militarily Transjordan." He further said that military arrangements for occupation of Transjordan were proceeding on the assumption that a satisfactory arrangement with Amir Abdullah was reached. He went on to say that there was "no alternative to this policy as we cannot contemplate hostilities with Abdullah in any circumstances." He believed that the Amir would be "fortified and restrained" by the presence of British troops. On March 21 Churchill arranged for the modification of the Mandate so that Transjordan was excluded from the application of the clauses relating to the creation of a Jewish national home.

Churchill decided to visit Palestine, and Amir Abdullah received an invitation to meet him in Jerusalem. The Amir, accompanied by a number of Syrian and Palestinian nationalists, held four meetings with Churchill. In the first meeting Churchill explained that his government was not able to carry out its policy of supporting the Arabs in Syria and Palestine "owing to the decisions of the allies and to promises made to third parties." He said that the British government recognized the Arab character of Transjordan, and he proposed that it be constituted as an Arab province under an Arab governor responsible to the high commissioner for Palestine. The Amir counterproposed that Palestine and Transjordan should consti-

tute one state under an Arab Amir, and that relations between the British government and this state be similar to that with Iraq. Churchill insisted that his government would not adopt the Amir's proposal. At this juncture the Amir said that he would very much like to know what British policy really aimed at. "Did His Majesty's Government mean to establish a Jewish Kingdom west of the Jordan and to turn out the non-Jewish population?" The allies appear to think that men could be cut down "as transplants in the same way as trees." Here Samuel interposed to assure the Amir "that there was no intention either to cut down or to transplant, but only to plant new ones." Churchill also said that there was a great deal of "groundless apprehension" among the Arabs in Palestine. Samuel again explained British policy in Palestine, stating there "was no question of setting up a Jewish Government there."

The Amir repeated four times his original proposal of combining Palestine and Transjordan, but Mr. Churchill was adamant in declining to consider it. The Amir suggested later that Transjordan be combined with Iraq, but "he was told that this was also impossible." At another meeting Churchill suggested that the Amir himself remain in Transjordan and take charge of its administration. After consulting with his companions, the Amir agreed to accept the proposal on condition that his father be consulted also. It was agreed that there should be a trial period of six months and that the British should assist financially. Churchill insisted that Transjordan should not be a base from which attacks might be directed against the French in Syria or the British in Palestine. Churchill further said that, if Abdullah would accept Transjordan, there might be in the near future a reconciliation with the French, which might lead to the Amir's being installed as Amir of Syria in Damascus. Churchill promised that the British government "would do everything they could to assist towards the attainment of this object."

The Amir returned to Amman and began his rule by unifying the various districts of Transjordan. On April 11 the first council of ministers was formed. This council was Arab in character, since only one of its members was a local Jordanian. This procedure was continued for many years. The British helped fund the government with a modest grant, most of which was expended on the formation of a military force to keep order.

Six months passed, and the Amir decided to remain, despite internal and external difficulties that were facing him. Herbert Samuel and his staff in Jerusalem kept urging the British government to work for the expulsion of the Amir and the Syrian nationalists from Transjordan so that the mandatory administration in Palestine might assume direct rule in Transjordan. Churchill was not convinced, and he delegated Colonel Lawrence to go to Transjordan and study the situation. Lawrence spent almost two months in Transjordan. He recommended adherence to the first arrangement and accused the staff in Jerusalem of writing misleading and deceiving reports. Churchill accepted his views.

Internally the new state had to overcome a difficult situation. In only the second month of its establishment, some villagers in the north rebelled and defeated the small force sent to subdue them. It took the government more than one year to muster sufficient troops to quell the insurgents. Toward the end of June 1921, a group of armed men attacked General Gouraud, the French high commissioner for Syria, injuring him and killing his aide-de-camp. The French authorities alleged the assailants came from

Transjordan and demand the arrest of a number of rian nationalists who were residing there. The Transjordan government refused to cede to the French demand on the plea that the cause was political. Disturbances local strife broke out at risk, but the military force was able to suppress them and pose order.

International recognition obtained when the League Nations, on Sept. 23, 1922, proved a British memorandum submitted by Transjordan to the application of the Jewish national home clauses in the mandate for Palestine. It was followed on May 25, 1923 by British official recognition of Transjordan's independence. Samuel declared in Amman on that day that Great Britain recognized Transjordan as an independent state under a Jewish mandate. This day has since become Jordan's Independence Day.

The government of Palestine, however, persisted in endeavors to curb the nature of independence enjoyed by Transjordan. That government found, early in August 1924, the necessary justification when a number of Syrian nationalists attacked French positions in Syria. French authorities claimed assailants had come from Transjordan and demanded that the British, as the mandate power, take the necessary action. The Palestine government dispatched two columns of British troops to Amman. Irbid, declared martial law in the Irbid area, and sent Amir an ultimatum demanding that he agree to British financial control, expulsion of Syrian nationalists, approval of an extradition agreement with Syria, and that Jordan troops be under British command. The Amir found no alternative but to accept the ultimatum. In this way new state lost that measure of independence it had enjoyed.

The final stage in the establishment of the Amir was the inclusion in June 1924 of the southern region Ma'an-Aqaba. This had been a part of the Hijaz until K 'Ali (elder brother of Abdullah) renounced it in favor of his brother, as a result of Saudi attack on his country. Thus Transjordan came to be a separate entity. The subsequent struggle of this small country to be the conditions of its inhabitants, to instill a measure of security not witnessed before, to make great strides in areas of human progress, to achieve full sovereignty—this falls outside the scope of this essay.

In conclusion, the state of Transjordan was founded a result of two main factors: the political interests of Great Britain and France on one side and the Arab nationalist movement on the other. The boundaries of the state were generally fixed by foreign bargaining and politics, but its national character was preserved by a British effort. The leadership of Amir Abdullah contributed effectively to the permanent exclusion of Zionist penetration. We have seen how Great Britain undertook to protect the "civil and religious interests" of the Arabs of Palestine and to preserve their freedom and how—during a very short period—they were deprived of everything: Jordan, too, could have fallen prey to the Zionist effect. It is not clear for the effect of Amir Abdullah during the period of transition from Ottoman rule to statehood, progress of Transjordan nationhood and full sovereignty may be considered an example of the outcome of a European power and an Arab country. Had such cooperation taken place at the end of World War I between Great Britain and France on one hand and the Arab states on the other, the situation in the Middle East would indeed have been different.